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From the National Intelligencer.

THE FUNERAL.

What all the pomp and triumph of our lives But legacies in bloom.

When, but four weeks since, it was our welcome task to lay before our readers a sketch of the joyous scenes which marked the inauguration of a beloved Chief Magistrate, how little did we—alas! how little did any one anticipate that our columns would so soon be occupied with the particulars of his funeral obsequies! It seems, even yet, but as a dream—some false but affrighting vision. Could the deep solitude of the best and the wisest men—could the fond, the sanguine hopes of innumerable personal and political friends—could the prayers, the sincere and fervent prayers, of a multitude of Christian people—could the undivided affection of almost an entire nation, have secured to one human being prolonged life and unimpaired health and felicity, these would assuredly have been the lot of William Henry Harrison. Never, since the time of Washington, has any one man so concentrated upon himself the love and confidence of the American People; and never, since the melancholy day which shrouded a nation in mourning for his sudden death, has any event produced so general and so profound a sensation of surprise and sorrow.

So brief had been the late President's illness, that, now as in the case of Washington, there had scarce been time for us to begin to fear, when the stunning blow of the reality fell upon us like the stroke of thunder from a cloudless sky. Men looked aghast and staggered, as if amazed by something they could scarce believe. But it was true. He who, with open beaming countenance, passed along our streets in the joy of his heart—he, the welcome, the long expected, the desired, on whom all eyes were fastened, to whom all hearts went out, who had within him more stirring subjects of exalting consciousness than have met in any single bosom since Washington was crowned with wreaths as he came back from Yorktown, was, on Wednesday last, within one month, "one little month," borne along that same crowded avenue—crowded not as before with a jubilant People gathered from every quarter of the country, but with sorrowing multitudes following his bier. As the shouts which then rent the air were the free spontaneous expression of the love and joy of freemen, delighting to confer their highest honors on one whom they believed to have richly deserved them; so, now, the tears which fell from the eyes of woman, the sighs and looks of grief of gray headed men, the general, universal aspect of public sorrow, were the unbought, the unpurchasable tribute of a bereaved People to public virtue and devoted patriotism. This was not the momentary gush of feelings wrought upon by the pomp and circumstance of a funeral procession. It was not the sable car, the nodding plumes, the slow and mournful array—it was the event itself—the loss of such a man, at such a time, which drew forth these expressions of public feeling. They will be substantially the same in every part of the country. As it was here, so it will be every where. When the words "THE PRESIDENT IS DEAD" met the ear, the man of business dropped his pen—the artisan dropped his tools—children looked in the faces of their parents, and wives in the countenances of their husbands, and the wail of sorrow arose as if each had lost a parent or some near and dear friend. Could Gen. Harrison now look down on the land he loved, he might, indeed, "read his history in a Nation's eyes;" and those whose bosoms glow and struggle with high purposes and strong desires for their country's good, may learn in what they now behold, wherever they turn their eyes, how glorious a reward awaits the memory of those who faithfully serve their country.

But, while we mourn for ourselves, there is no cause of mourning on behalf of the deceased. The ray of his country's gratitude, though late, shone in full splendor on his departing hour. He had attained all that man can reach of human honor. Freely, spontaneously, unanimously, had his countrymen placed him on the highest seat they had to give. He had done enough, during the brief time he occupied it, to show that, as he had passed with honor through many lesser trusts, so he was equal to this last and highest trial to which his character and powers could be subjected. As much as he had opportunity to do, he did well. The candid, even among his enemies, (if there be any who do not now blush to own that title) will admit this. But he had not so far entered on the tempestuous sea of public affairs as to expose himself to new and personal enemies from the discharge of his duty. Before the storm had time to gather—before envy, and detraction, and party fury had begun to muster their stores of coming vengeance to pour without mercy upon his head—that venerable head, silvered with the frosts of age and of long and arduous devotion to his country's service, is gently laid on the pillow of death. In that sacred sanctuary, which nothing earthly can invade,

he sleeps in safety from the strife of tongues. His name, free from the semblance of a spot, and illustrious in the halo of an imperishable fame, is delivered over to history as a sacred trust to be written on the same page with that of those pure patriots who, in every age and every land, have been the disinterested friends of human freedom and happiness. The beautiful union of private excellence with public virtue has never been more winningly exhibited than in the case of Gen. Harrison. His frank simplicity and freedom from all ostentation—his attachment to his soldiers—his urbanity and condescension to men of humble fortune—his charity to the poor—his open-hearted and open-handed hospitality—his incorruptible honesty in every pecuniary trust—his uniform, unwavering devotion to his country, illustrated in his dying moments by the expression of his attachment to the Constitution, and sanctified by the sentiments of personal piety—unite to entitle him to the inscription on his tomb of "The Good President."

THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES.
Wednesday having been set apart for the solemnities of the funeral of the late President, some anxiety was felt, in the early part of the morning, as to the weather, for the sky was overcast and fears were entertained lest it would come on to rain; but as the day advanced these apprehensions were dissipated, and though it continued rather cool, this did but favor the march of the troops and of the other numerous collections of persons who formed portions of the funeral procession.

At sunrise, the sound of cannon from the several military stations in the vicinity of the city heralded the melancholy occasion which was to assemble the citizens of the District and its neighborhood, and minute guns were fired during the morning. In entire consonance with those mournful sounds was the aspect of the whole city, as well its dwellings as its population. The buildings on each side of the entire length of the Pennsylvania avenue, with scarcely an exception, and many houses on the contiguous streets, were hung with festoons and streamers of black, not only about the signs and entrances, but in many cases from all the upper stories. Almost every private dwelling had craped upon the knocker and bell handle of its door, and many of the very humblest abodes hung out some spontaneous signal of the general sorrow. The stores, and places of business, even such as are so frequently seen open on the Sabbath, were all closed. Every thing like business seemed to have been forgotten, and all minds to be occupied with the purpose of the day.

The railroad cars approaching the city were crowded to excess, although the trains were doubled, and a large portion of the passengers stood up, from necessity, the entire way from Baltimore hither. The steamboats brought crowds of people from Alexandria, and the individuals entering the city from the adjacent country on horseback and in vehicles of every description seemed to be more numerous than even on the occasion of the late inauguration. The great point of attraction was the President's Mansion. Towards that all steps, all thoughts, were tending. There lay the body, closed in its leaden hearse, and covered with its solemn pall, seated in that deep repose which nothing shall break but the Archangel's trumpet. It lay on a bier in the East Room, (an occupation how different from its wont) and ladies were admitted all the morning, who heaped upon the coffin offerings of the most beautiful flowers. The northern portico of the Mansion was hung with long banners of black, extending from column to column. The iron gates of the enclosure in front were closed, save when the carriages of the Foreign Ministers, members of the Cabinet, the attending Physicians, the Clergy, and some other privileged persons were admitted, preparatory to their taking the places assigned them in the funeral procession.

The military portion of it, constituting the funeral escort, began to form in line on the New York avenue, immediately north of the President's House, and a most noble and imposing appearance it presented. Without undertaking to give the exact order or all the details of the military part of the procession, it must suffice us for the present to state that of volunteers, besides the Light Infantry, National Blues, and Columbia Artillery of this city, and the squadron of Potomac Dragoons from Georgetown, there were present the Eagle Artillerists, Eutaw Infantry, Invincibles, Independent Greys, National Guards, Maryland Cadets, and Military Association, of Baltimore, the Annapolis Greys, from the city of Annapolis, and a part of the York Riflemen and Washington Blues from York, Pennsylvania. Then there was a battalion of United States Marines, and a division of United States Light Artillery, commanded by Capt. Ringgold, from Fort McHenry. But one of the most impressive portions of the military part of the procession consisted of the dismounted and mounted officers of the Army, Navy, Militia, and Volunteers. Seldom has there been exhibited within a space so limited so many distinguished military

men; the sight of whose well-known figures led back our thoughts so many a bloody field and many an ensanguined sea, on which the national honor has been well and nobly maintained.

The civic part of the procession was not less striking than the military. It embraced the municipal officers of the District, the Clergy of all denominations, the Judiciary, the executive officers of the Government, including the President of the United States and the Heads of Departments, the ex-members of the late Cabinet now in the city, the Comptrollers, Auditors, and Commissioners, Treasurer, Register, &c. with a numerous column of clerks in the several departments. Such members of both Houses of Congress as are in the city also attended, and ex-President Adams in his place. Next followed Officers and Soldiers who had served under Gen. Harrison in the war. Another division of the procession consisted of public Societies and Associations, preceded by their banners, and wearing their respective badges—among whom we noticed the Society of Odd Fellows, very richly attired, the Washington Catholic Temperance Association, with their white banner displaying the Cross which is the symbol of their faith, the Typographical Society, several Schools and Lyceums, and, to close all, the different Fire Companies of the District, in their showy and picturesque uniforms of cloaks, hats, and accoutrements, and with appropriate ensigns.

The music was excellent; several fine bands playing mournful airs, giving place, from time to time, to the muffled drums of the military, beating slow marches.

But the object of chief interest, and one which, as it passed, hushed every other sound, and caused many a tear to fall, was

THE FUNERAL CAR.
containing the body of the deceased President. It was of large dimensions, in form an oblong platform, on which was a raised dais, the whole covered with black velvet. From the cornice of the platform fell a black velvet curtain outside of the wheels to within a few inches of the ground. From the corners of the car a black crape festoon was formed on all sides, looped in the centre by a funeral wreath. On the coffin lay the Sword of Justice and the Sword of State, surrounded by the scroll of the Constitution, bound together by a funeral wreath formed of the yew and the cypress. The Car was drawn by six white horses, having at the head of each a colored groom, dressed in white, with white turban and such, and supported by pall bearers in black. The effect was very fine. The contrast of this slowly-moving body of white and black, so opposite to the strong colors of the military around it, struck the eye even from the greatest distance, and gave a chilling warning beforehand that the corpse was drawing nigh.

The entire procession occupied two full miles in length, and was marshalled on its way by officers on horseback carrying white batons with black tassels. The utmost order prevailed throughout; and, considering the very great concourse of people collected, the silence preserved during the whole course of the march was very impressive.

Before the body was removed from the Presidential Mansion, religious services were conducted in presence of the President of the United States and Ex-President Adams, the members of the late and present Cabinets, the Foreign Ministers, and the mourning household, by the Rev. Mr. Hawley. The Reverend gentleman declined making any address upon the occasion, but, pointing to a bible and Episcopal prayer book which lay upon the table, stated that they had been purchased by the deceased President immediately after his arrival in the city, and had been in daily use by him since then; that the late President had declared to him (Mr. Hawley) personally, his full belief in the truth of the Christian Religion, and his purpose, had not disease intervened to prevent it, to have united himself to the Church on the succeeding Sabbath.

On the firing of the signal gun at the appointed hour, the procession, having received into its ranks the funeral Car and the Family Mourners who followed the remains of their relative to the tomb, moved along Pennsylvania avenue, under the fire of minute guns near the President's House, repeated at the City Hall on the head of the column arriving opposite to it, and at the Capitol on its reaching the western gate of the enclosure. Having reached the Capitol Square, passing on the South side of it, the procession advanced over the plains eastward till it reached the space in front of the Congressional Burying Ground. Here the Car halted, while the line was formed by the Military as they arrived, and then passed slowly on, being saluted as it passed with colors lowered, the troops presenting arms, and the officers saluting it in military form. Having reached the principal entrance, the Car was again halted; the coffin was taken down and placed on the shoulders of the bearers; the Clergy advanced, and the Rev. Mr. Hawley, reciting the solemn funeral service of the Episcopal Liturgy, the procession advanced down the principal ave-

nue of the Cemetery until it reached the receiving vault, where a space had been kept open by sentries under arms, and where a hollow square being formed, the coffin was lowered into the vault. A signal being given to the troops outside, the battalion of Light Artillery, who were placed on an adjoining eminence, fired a salute, which was immediately followed by the several military bodies in line, who commenced firing from the left to the right, and continued the salute till it had thrice gone up the whole line.

The procession then resumed its march, and returned by the same route to the city, where the troops were dismissed, and the citizens retired to their several abodes. By five o'clock, nothing remained upon the streets and the still deeper gloom, which oppressed the general mind with renewed power after all was over, and the sense of the public bereavement alone was left to fill the thoughts.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE FAMILY OF GEN. HARRISON.

The remains of the late President had not been committed to the tomb before we received two or three letters, from very respectable sources, suggesting the facts of Gen. Harrison having been in rather narrow circumstances when nominated for the office of President; of his having been subjected to heavy expenses by his position before the People, by the consequences of his election, and by his preparations for his residence here; and of his having been, therefore, under the necessity of borrowing money before he came to the seat of Government, which it would now probably require the sacrifice of his family's property to pay—and proposing the opening of a subscription by the People, at the rate of one dollar for each voter, to provide for the comfort of the family whom his death has destituted of their dearest friend and only natural protector.

This suggestion is conceived in an honorable spirit, and we should recommend the plan to the Public, if it did not appear to us that the Nation has a duty to perform, in this respect, which it would be a distrust of the justice and liberality of Congress to doubt its discharging at the earliest practicable moment, the execution of which would supersede the slow and somewhat hazardous experiment of a subscription by individuals. This view of the matter, we are most happy to perceive, has been spontaneously and simultaneously expressed in different parts of the country. At Charleston (S. C.) the citizens, in a town meeting assembled, have resolved that an appropriation by Congress for this purpose would be not only liberal but just, and would merit with the hearty approbation of a generous People. The Southern Patriot (politically opposed to General Harrison's election) expresses the hope "that Congress will make some provision for the family of the General, whose pecuniary circumstances cannot bear the heavy expenses which must have been incurred by a removal to Washington." The American Sentinel (Philadelphia) also politically friendly to the last Administration, gives utterance to the following generous sentiments on the occasion: "The death of the President, so unexpected and sudden, besides being most afflictive to his amiable and affectionate family, must be attended with serious pecuniary loss to them. The old-fashioned, generous hospitality of the illustrious deceased, and the heavy expenses necessarily incidental to his induction into the Presidency, cannot but have created burdensome and embarrassing claims upon his estate. We hope and believe that a great and generous nation will early and unanimously make suitable provision for his bereaved family. The extra session of Congress is at hand, and we trust one of its first acts may be the appropriation to the widow of either one year's full salary, or what would be still better and more becoming, half salary for the whole Presidential term for which Gen. Harrison was elected. We have no doubt such an appropriation would gratify the feelings and wishes of the whole People."

We trust that the Nation will act in this case as Gen. Harrison himself would have acted had a similar occasion presented itself to him. How he would have acted in such a case we are not left to conjecture. His conceptions of the part which it becomes the National Legislature to act in such a case, expressed on the floor of the Senate many years ago, are happily preserved on record. It was in debate upon the bill for the relief of Mrs. Brown, widow of Major Gen. Jacob Brown, who died in the public service at Washington, that the lamented Harrison delivered a speech from which we extract the following passage, the force of which we trust we have few readers capable of resisting: "The grounds (said Mr. H.) upon which I support the bill now under consideration, are those of moral obligation and correct policy. I am persuaded, Mr. President, that there is not a Senator within this Hall who, placed in the same situation with regard to other individuals

as this Government stands in relation to the family of General Brown, would not acknowledge that he was bound, by a sense of duty, to provide for them a decent and comfortable support. An old and faithful servant, whose best days have been spent in your service, who has received on his own manly bosom the missiles aimed at your life, and in your absence protected your property from being plundered and your family from dishonor, dies of a disease incident to his employment. Is there a person within the reach of my voice who would abandon the family of one by whom he had been thus faithfully served to the cold charities of the world, if he possessed the means of relieving them? No! I am persuaded there is none. But I may be told that it is the money of the People which we are now called upon to disburse, and that it was placed under our control for no such purpose; that we should be generous with our own, but not with the funds of our constituents. But, sir, if I am correct in supposing that there is a moral obligation upon the part of the nation to make this appropriation, who but our selves can discharge it? We are the Representatives of the People, and possessed of the sole authority to perform their obligations. I will not believe that it will be asserted that the principles which should govern honorable men do not apply to a nation; that a crime which would attach infamy upon an individual would be considered as no crime at all when perpetrated by the Government of a People, who, individually, profess to be honorable and virtuous. But it is asserted that we have been furnished with written instructions by our constituents which do not authorize us to appropriate their money in the manner proposed. I will endeavor to show, sir, (said Mr. H.) that there is no constitutional impediment to our making the proposed grant; but, even if the question is doubtful, (which I most positively deny,) there is one mode of settling it to which I always delight to refer, and which, under any circumstances, would put an end to my doubts. Apply, sir, to the plain, honest, unsophisticated opinions of the American people. Follow the family of General Brown to their home—no, sir, they have no home—not a spot of earth upon the globe which they can call their own. Follow them to the place of retirement provided by a friend, and, as you march along, inquire of every farmer or mechanic you may meet whether the proposed appropriation shall be made or not, and if ninety nine out of a hundred should not tell you to make it, then I will acknowledge that I am ignorant of the character of the American people."

GEN. HARRISON'S LAST LETTER.
The following touching incident is related in the New York Commercial Advertiser of Monday afternoon. It proves more clearly than a volume of studied eulogy could have done the genuine kind heartedness of the late President:
On Saturday, a hardy, weather beaten, but very respectable looking seaman presented himself to the Collector, at the Custom-house, and, inquiring for Mr. Curtis, said: "Gen. Harrison told me to give this letter into your own hand. He told me to give his kind respects to Mr. Curtis, and said Mr. Curtis was his friend, and would be my friend." Mr. Curtis opened the letter, and found it to be, from its date, one of the last, if not the very last letter written by General Harrison. It bears date of the day when his illness commenced. The reader will see, from a perusal of it, that amidst all the cares and troubles of his high position, he was true to the humblest of his old friends. Tucker says the General made him come to the dinner table with the great folks, and when he hesitated and intimated that he had better go below for his dinner, the General said, "Tucker, you and I have been shipmates, and a long time together. You are an honest man; come and eat your dinner with me, and come here again to-morrow morning and get your breakfast with me."

Tucker says the General invited him to stay in Washington, and told him he would take care of him; but his wife and children being in New York, Tucker preferred to return. He says Gen. H. followed him into the grounds on the east side of the White House, and then walked with him arm-in-arm; that the General had no hat on; and when Tucker adverted to his liability to take cold, he waived the remark by saying he was already unwell. Having received the letter from the General, Tucker says he followed him to the door and shook him by the hand, saying, "Go to my friend, Mr. Curtis, and after you have been to him don't forget to write to me that you and your wife and children are happy again."

Tucker says he had no money to come home by land, but he did not let the General know that, for he knew he would give it to him in a minute, and he did not wish to take money from the good old man who had been so kind to him. And so Tucker went on board the schooner L. L. Sturges, at Alexandria, and worked his passage home to New York. When he came to the Custom-house he had not been ashore thirty minutes, and having

first heard the sad news of the death of his kind benefactor as he passed on the Old Ship dock, the abundant tears that fell down his hardy cheek testified that his is no ungrateful heart.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Curtis immediately appointed Mr. Tucker an Inspector of the Customs.

THE LETTER.

"WASHINGTON, 26th March 1841.
"DEAR SIR: The bearer heretofore, Mr. Thomas Tucker, a veteran seaman, came with me from Carthage, as the mate of the brig Montida, in the year 1829. In an association of several weeks I formed a high opinion of his character, so much so that (expressing a desire to leave the sea) I invited him to come to North Bend and spend the remainder of his days with me. Subsequent misfortunes prevented his doing so, as he was distressed to bring some money with him to commence farming operations. His bid fortune still continues, having been several times shipwrecked within a few years. He says that himself and family are now in such a situation that the humblest employment would be acceptable to him, and I write this to recommend him to your favorable notice. I am persuaded that no one possesses, in a higher degree, the virtue of fidelity, honesty, and indefatigable industry, and I might add, of indomitable bravery, if that was a quality necessary for the kind of employment he seeks.
"Yours, very truly,
"W. H. HARRISON.
"EDWARD CURTIS, Esq.
"Collector, &c. New York."

From the Fayetteville Observer.

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURES.

Within a short time past, two new Cotton Factories, located in this vicinity, have gone into operation.

The first is the Beaver Creek Factory, situated about 6 miles from this town, owned by Messrs. Hall & Johnson of this place. The building is 50 by 118 feet, 3 stories high, with an attic, is capable of containing 4000 spindles, of which 960 are already put up and in operation.

The other is located on Little River, about 10 miles from town, is owned by a Company, Duncan Murchison, Esq. and others. The building is 87 by 42 feet, 2 stories high, with an attic, calculated for 2500 spindles, of which from 1000 to 1100 are now up, and in full operation.

The machinery of both these Mills is from the Matthew Works, N. Y. There are six Cotton Factories now in operation in this town and vicinity, viz: 1st. Mallett's Factory, owned by Charles P. Mallett, Esq. 1500 spindles, working 52 hands, and consuming about 800 bales of Cotton per annum. Capital invested, \$40,000.

2d. The Cross Creek Factory, owned by Benbow & Co., 1208 spindles, employing 45 persons, and consuming 573 bales of Cotton per annum. Capital invested \$30,000.

3d. The Phoenix Factory, owned by a Company, of which Col. Jas. H. Hooper is President; 2150 spindles and 60 looms; employing 80 persons, and consuming 650 bales of Cotton; capital invested \$52,000.

4th. The Rockfish Factory, owned by a Company, C. P. Mallett, Esq. President; 4460 spindles and 100 looms, most of which are already in operation; employing when in full operation about 150 persons, and consuming about 1250 bales of Cotton. Capital invested \$112,000.

5th. The Beaver Creek Factory, as above. Capital invested \$40,000. Persons employed at present about 50. Cotton consumed about 350 bales per annum. It is intended to fill up the Mill as rapidly as possible.

6th. The Little River Factory, as above. Capital invested about \$25,000, working 30 to 40 hands, consuming about 600 bales per annum. Total invested \$299,000; No. of spindles 11,198; No. of looms 160; No. of persons employed 417; Quantity of Cotton required per annum 4,222 bales.

There is abundant water power in this place and vicinity still unemployed. It is of that unfailing nature known in sandy countries only; and is so easily commanded that overshot wheels of from 16 to 18 feet diameter are generally obtained. The power already at command at Rockfish is capable of turning at least four such mills as the large one now in operation there. May we not hope at some day to see all this power fully and profitably employed? We trust so.

P. S. If the officers of the numerous Manufacturing Establishments will furnish us with similar information to the above, so as to enable us to furnish a complete statistical view, they will doubtless gratify the public, as well as oblige us.

The Penny Postage in Great Britain, which it was prophesied would not pay its expenses, has yielded 44,000,000 net revenue, in the first year of its experiment.

The crop of tobacco raised in Kentucky last year amounted to two and a half millions of dollars in value.

The Bank of the United States —a Republican Measure.

The Loco Foco prinis and politicians throughout the country, have endeavored to excite prejudice against a Bank of the United States by designating it as a Federal measure, and by denouncing all those who are favorable to such an institution as "Federalists," or "Federal Bank Whigs." Now a very little attention to the political history of the country will show the utter falsehood of these allegations. The late Bank of the United States was projected by Alexander James Dallas, of Philadelphia, then Secretary of the Treasury, a noted Republican all his life, was passed by a Republican Congress, and approved by Mr. Madison, a Republican President. For the satisfaction of those curious of knowing the fact, we republish the following:

The question on the final passage of the Bank bill in the House of Representatives [in 1816] was determined in the affirmative, by yeas 80, nays 71, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adgate, Alexander, Atherton, Baer, Batts, Boss, Bradbury, Brown, Calhoun, Cannon, Champion, Chappell, Clark, of North Carolina, Clark, of Kentucky, Clendenin, Comstock, Condit, Conner, Crocherson, Creighton, Cuthbert, Edwards, Forney, Forsyth, Gholson, Griffin, Grosvenor, Hawes, Henderson, Huger, Hulbert, Hungerford, Ingham, Irving, Jackson, Jewett, Kerr, King, Love, Lowndes, Lumpkin, Macay, Mason, McCoy, McKee, Middleton, Moore, Mosely, Murfree, Nelson, Parriss, Pickens, Pinkney, Piper, Robertson, Sharpe, Smith, of Maryland, Smith, of Virginia, Southard, Taul, Taylor, of New York, Taylor, of South Carolina, Telfair, Throop, Thomas, Townsend, Tucker, Ward, Wendover, Wheaton, Wilde, Wilkins, Willoughby, Thomas Wilson, of Pennsylvania, Woodward, Wright, Yancy, Yates—80.

NAYS—Messrs. Baker, Barbour, Bassett, Bennett, Birdsell, Blount, Breckenridge, Burnside, Burwell, Cady, Caldwell, Cilley, Clayton, Clifton, Cooper, Crawford, Culpeper, Darlington, Davenport, Dasha, Gaston, Gold, Goldsborough, Goodwin, Hahn, Hale, Hall, Hanson, Hardin, Herbert, Hopkinson, Johnson, Kent, Langdon, Law, Lewis, Lovett, Kyle, Lyon, Marsh, Mayrant, McLean, of Kentucky, McLean, of Ohio, Milnor, Newton, Noyes, Ormsby, Pickering, Pitkin, Randolph, Reed, Root, Ross, Rugles, Savage, Sergeant, Shaffey, Smith, Stanford, Stearns, Strong, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Vose, Wallace, Ward, of Mass., Ward, of N. Y., Whiteside, Webster, Wilcox—71.

Classed politically, according to the designations of party at that day, of the Republican members sixty-seven voted in favor of the bill, and of the Federal members thirteen; and of those who voted against the bill, about one-half were Republicans and one-half Federalists. Two-thirds of the Republicans, therefore, voted for the bill, and more than two-thirds of the Federalists against it.

When the bill came to the Senate, it was debated, amended, and finally passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Barbour, Brown, Barry, Campbell, Chase, Condit, Daggett, Fromentin, Harper, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Lacombe, Mason, of Virginia, Morrow, Roberts, Talbot, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Williams—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Dana, Gaillard, Goldsborough, Gore, King, Macon, Mason, of N. Hampshire, Ruggles, Sanford, Tichenor, Wells, Wilson—12.

Of the Yeas on this vote, seventeen were Republicans and five Federalists, and of the Nays, five were Republicans and seven Federalists.

So that two-thirds of all the Republican members of Congress assisted to pass the Bank Charter, and two-thirds of the Federalists did their best to prevent its passage.

In addition to the above, we publish the following letter from William H. Crawford to Charles J. Ingersoll, esq. of Philadelphia. Mr. Crawford was a long time Secretary of the Treasury, and a distinguished candidate for President of the United States. His Republicanism never was questioned.

Woodlawn D. C. 1831

DEAR SIR: Your friendly letter, on the subject of the United States Bank, has been received by due course of mail. The opinion which I formed of the constitutionality and expediency of the Bank of the United States, when I was a member of the Senate, was the result of a careful examination of the Constitution of the United States, made without any preconceived opinions. That opinion is recorded in two speeches which I made in the Senate, in the year 1811. Since that time, I have had no occasion of reviewing the question. My opinion remains unaltered.

I was Secretary of the Treasury more than eight years, and during that time I had ample evidence of the great utility of the Bank of the United States, in managing the fiscal concerns of the Union. I am persuaded that no man, whatever his preconceived opinion may be, can preside over the Treasury a year, without being deeply impressed with the expediency of the Bank of the United States, in conducting the finances of the Union.

The provision in the Constitution, which gives Congress the power to pass

all laws which may be necessary and proper to carry into effect the enumerated powers, gives Congress the right to pass the Bank Bill, unless a law most proper to carry into effect the power to collect and distribute the revenue, should be excluded by that provision.

The opponents of the constitutionality of the Bank, place great stress upon the word "NECESSARY" contained in the grant of power, and insist that no law can be necessary but such, that without which the power could not be carried into effect. Now this construction appears to me to be indefensible. It does seem to me, that the words "necessary and proper," cannot exclude a law that is most proper to carry the power into effect. Yet the unconstitutionality of the Bank can be pronounced only upon that construction.

It does appear to me that the framers of the Constitution never could have intended to exclude the passage of a law, most proper to carry a power into effect, because it might be carried imperfectly into effect by another law. My construction of the grant of power to pass all laws which may be necessary to carry the enumerated powers into effect, include the power to pass all laws which are necessary and proper to carry the enumerated powers into effect in the most perfect and complete manner, and not in an incomplete and imperfect manner.

I have not seen a complete development of the President's plan of a Bank. It is possible that by his plan, the transmission of the revenue may be effected, but the safety of the public deposits cannot be effected by the President's plan. The advantage of this security to the public, is incalculable. It ought not to be relinquished, unless it can be substantially proved that the Bank of the United States is unconstitutional.

This, I think, cannot be satisfactorily shown. My speeches are recorded, and can be re-published, if necessary. They contain the result of the best investigation I was able to give to the subject. I am persuaded I could not improve upon it now, if I had the means of investigating the subject, which I have not.

I am, sir, your friend, &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

C. J. INGERSOLL, esq.

From the National Intelligencer.

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

An erroneous conception of the quality and designation of the office devolving on the Vice President, in case of the President's removal from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability, seems to prevail in some of the public papers, in which Mr. Tyler is styled the acting President; as if he were still, *ex officio*, Vice President, merely acting *ad interim* as President; the office proper of President being vacant, and he performing the duties of that office in his quality of Vice President. Whereas he is, in all events and purposes, by the appointment of the Constitution and by election, President of the United States; invested with the office proper of President, with as plenary right and authority as his predecessor, Gen. Harrison; and exercises the powers of the office, not in his quality of Vice President, but of President, the office of Vice President being vacated by his accession to the office of President, or merged in the superior office. By the terms of the Constitution, the office of President "devolves on the Vice President." By his original election as Vice President, he is provisionally elected President; that is, elected to the office of President upon the happening of any one of the conditions provided in the Constitution.

The Constitution uses very different terms when it comes to provide for the removal, death, &c. both of President and Vice President. For such a case Congress is empowered to provide, by "declaring what officer shall then act as President; and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected." The office of President devolves not on him; he still retains his original office and official designation; as, for example, President *pro tem* of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, &c. and in quality of that office performs, *ad interim*, the duties of another office; he becomes endowed with two political capacities at the same time; *ex officio*, he is merely President *pro tempore* of the Senate, &c. and by that designation acts as President. Such an office might properly enough, in common parlance, be styled acting President, though we conceive his strictly official designation should be "President *pro tempore* of the Senate," (as the case may be,) acting as President of the United States.

No two the Vice President when the office of President devolves on him. He is no longer Vice President but becomes President *ex officio*, and fills up the vacancy for the residue of the original term; the office of Vice President is vacated by his accession to the office of President; he can neither perform the duties nor receive the salary appropriated to the office of Vice President. Nor does there seem any constitutional provision for filling the office of Vice President, though all its active duties are to be performed by a President *pro tempore* of the Senate, chosen by the Senate, in the absence of the Vice President, or when the office of President devolves on him. The person so chosen, takes not the office proper of Vice President, but a new office under the designation of "President *pro tempore* of the Senate."

The following is that part of the constitution providing for such an emergency as has now arisen in the office of President of the United States:

Article 2. Section 6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President; and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

In pursuance of the power thus vested in Congress, that body passed a law in 1792 by the 9th section of which it is enacted:

That in case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of the Senate *pro tempore*, and in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being, shall act as President of the United States until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

By section 10 of the same act, it is provided, that in case the offices of President and Vice President should both become vacant, the Secretary of State shall notify the Executive of each state, to the end that a new election for President may be had in the usual way, thirty four days preceding the first Wednesday in December then next ensuing; *Provided* there shall be two months between the date of such notification and the said first Wednesday in December, but if not, then the election to be held in December of the following year.

The Globe of the 12th inst. in referring to Mr. Tyler's speech delivered in the House of Representatives in 1819, on a motion then under discussion for issuing a *scire facias* against the Bank of the United States, to inquire into the violations of its charter, as developed by the report of the committee of that period, ascribes to Mr. Tyler opinions and designs as to which the editor is wholly mistaken. Mr. Tyler never asserted a claim to rescind the charter of the Bank at the mere will of Congress. He held it to be irrevocable except in the mode provided for in the charter, viz. by a regular judicial inquiry. The speech itself shows this; but it is conclusively shown by his vote on Mr. Johnson's resolution of the same session to repeal the charter. Gen. Harrison and Mr. Tyler both voted against Mr. Johnson's resolution, while both voted to issue a *scire facias*, as it is believed, on the same ground. Mr. Tyler, upon the removal of the deposits, again negatives, in his speech, the idea of the power of Congress or the President to violate the charter. He opposed the course of Gen. Jackson expressly on the ground that he had constituted himself a jury to try and a judge to decide on the question of violation, and voted for the resolution which declared this to be a bold assumption of power—the *expunging resolution*. And we are permitted to infer, from his well-known opinions, that no man holds in more reverence the binding obligations of charters, or their irrevocability.

National Intel.

From the Raleigh Register.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

First.—In this glorious District, Kenneth Rayner (Whig) is a candidate for re-election. His constituents fully appreciate the valuable services he has rendered, and he will be triumphantly returned without regular opposition.

Second.—In this District (Bynum's) William W. Cherry is the Whig candidate, and J. R. J. Daniel is his opponent. Mr. Cherry's election is counted on with great confidence by his friends, though from the respectable character of the opposition, he and they will have to be very industrious. We know Mr. Daniel, and we know he will be pretty hard to beat; but we also think we know, that William W. Cherry is the very man to do that thing. There is a great question at issue. The people are about sealing their verdict in the case of the Sub Treasury, and the second District must have a seat in the jury box. The eyes of the true democracy of the country are upon this District, and they repose all confidence in its intelligence and patriotism.

Third.—On, Staley, on. This gallant spirit has again taken the field, and no one in the District is so ambitious of the distinction of being badly beaten, as to start in the race. Were they to attempt it, they would be, in the language of the turf, "just no where at all."

Fourth.—In this District, formerly more thoroughly Jacksonian in its politics than almost any other strong hopes are entertained of electing William H. Washington, (Whig.) He has no opposition so far, and as the Election is not a month off, it is not probable that he will have any. At the Presidential Election, the Van Buren majority was less than 309, and many changes have since taken place; so that, if Mr. W. should be opposed, with his reputed cleverness, he would easily overcome such a majority. We may do Mr. Shepard injustice, but we scarcely believe he would have declined a re-election, had he not felt some misgivings of success.

Fifth.—Of the majority of this District, it may emphatically be said, "Ephraim is joined to his idols—let him alone." Gen. McKay, (Loco Foco) is again a candidate without opposition.

Sixth.—In this district are three Loco Foco candidates. The Whigs holding the balance of power, they may, by con-

centrating their vote, probably elect which of the three they choose.

Seventh.—No doubt, Mr. Deberry, (Whig) the respectable Representative of this District in the late Congress, will be nominated at the Convention to be held on Thursday next, and will, of course, be re-elected by a tremendous majority.

Eighth.—In this District, "darkness, clouds and shadows" rest on the result, both parties being determined to do their best, and their relative strength being nearly equal. The candidates, as here before stated, are Dr. Smith and Judge Saunders. We understand that the Doctor is very industrious, and is winning golden opinions. He is an inflexible Democrat—a self taught man, with a vigorous intellect and fruitful mind. The Farmers of this District would find it easily to their advantage, to be represented in Congress by one of their own number, who knows their wants, and is intimate with their views and feelings.

Ninth.—Here again, there will be a change favorable to the Whig cause, unless all our sources of information are deceived. The late Loco Foco member, Mr. Hill, having retired, Mr. D. S. Reid, of Rockingham, has stepped into his shoes, whilst the Whigs have rallied on Hon. A. H. Shepherd, the former Representative from that District. Scarcely a doubt seems to be entertained that Mr. S. will be successful. He will prove a valuable auxiliary to the Republican party in Congress.

Tenth.—In this District, recently so shamefully mis-represented by Mr. Fisher, Hon. A. R. R. his immediate predecessor, is again in the field, and his election is certain by a tremendous majority over any Loco Foco opponent that he dares to show fight. This will be another Whig gain.

Eleventh.—The candidates in this District (Connon's) are D. M. Barringer (Whig) and G. W. Caldwell (L. F.). The Federal alias Van Buren party have so long had the ascendancy here, that they seem to think it effrontery to attempt to wrest the sceptre from them. But our chivalrous candidate, Col. B. animated by the belief, that "thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just," has boldly taken the field, and is, we learn, scattering to the winds the sophistry and delusion with which the people of that District have been humbugged. The voters there are beginning to understand the true questions at issue, and there is a great breaking up of old associations. "The term Whig is no longer considered a reproach, and even Bank Whig is a sobriquet of which honest men are not ashamed. If Col. B. should succeed, what a signal triumph of principle it would be!"

Twelfth.—This District is the Gibraltar of Whig principles, where they count their majorities by thousands. The late faithful Representative, Hon. James Graham, is again before the people, so far as we are advised, without opposition. It has been rumored that T. L. Clingman, Esq. of Buncombe, is also a candidate, but we see nothing in the District papers to justify the statement. We consider Mr. C. one of the most promising young men in North Carolina, and he would ably act his part in Congress, as he has done elsewhere; but let there be no split in our ranks—no divisions—that the enemy may triumph.

Thirteenth.—The veteran Lewis Williams is again before the people, without an opponent as yet. We hope there will be none. From some cause or other, at the last election, there were symptoms of disaffection in this District towards Mr. Williams. Why, we cannot conceive, unless it is supposed that he has been in Congress long enough. But this is no time for the indulgence of any feelings, and we trust that this "family jar," if there really be one, like all such domestic occurrences, will be followed by a renewed spirit of union and harmony, resulting in the greater happiness of all. If there have been any differences between our friends, let them forgive, forget, and heartily shake hands on union, energy and perseverance. Let them feel that it is their duty to make all self sacrifice for the cause that they profess to love. To act according to one's own individual wish and convenience, with a full knowledge that such action jeopardizes our country's highest interest, is to betray a spirit of selfishness, in no shape laudable or patriotic.

On the whole, the prospect is flattering, taking all the chances, that the Whigs will elect NINE of the THIRTEEN Members of Congress to be chosen in May, and we firmly believe we shall do it. In the last Congress, there were eight Locos to five Whigs.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

If the present bearing of the political papers, and letter writers at Washington City, be considered a true index to what is to follow, we may look out for no little commotion in reference to a great portion of the furniture, which Congress has purchased, from time to time, to furnish the President's House. It seems, upon examination, that some thousands of dollars worth, purchased in the last four years, and duly receipted for, is missing. One writer says, that there are but three beds in the establishment, and them poorly furnished; that there is no such thing as a wash-basin or towel in the house, and not dishes enough to dine thirty persons! What has become of what was there, we know not. Some of the papers unhesitatingly assert, that there has been foul play, and the furniture made away with. It is further stated, that Mr. Van Buren has taken an inventory of the furniture belonging to the White House, and expected Gen. Harrison to receipt it. Harrison's friends insisted that he must not do so, until the whole furniture was accounted for. If the amount of furniture at present in the President's house, is really all that belongs there, Mr. Van Buren must have furnished it to a considerable extent at his own expense; and Congress was blameable, notwithstanding the fuss and outcry that was raised about extravagance. But if the furniture has been made away with, in order to create a necessity for the new Administration to purchase more, and thus enable their opponents to make political capital, we have rarely heard of any thing so base.

In a short time, however, we shall be able to ascertain the result of all this, as well as what the new Administration has to say of the doings of the past, in reference to matters and things in general. We sincerely hope that all may be found to be right.

Highland News.

Appointment of Governor of Florida.—Judge Saunders, in his late speech in this City, attempted to draw odium upon the new administration for having appointed Gen. Call Governor of Florida, in the place of Gen. Reid. He charged him with being the author of the introduction of blood hounds into Florida; in which he was promptly corrected by Dr. Simmons J. Baker, who was present at the meeting, and who having spent much of his time recently in that Territory, was perfectly acquainted with the facts of the case. But the injustice of his attempt to produce the impression that Gen. Call was not a fit and proper man for the office, is further shown by the statement of a Florida paper. The Tallahassee Star says, "this appointment we consider the most judicious that could have been made, and will prove most acceptable to the people of the territory."

Gen. Call is one of our oldest and most intelligent citizens, and his re-appointment to the office to which he was so shamefully superseded under Mr. Van Buren's control, must prove pleasing to the new administration.

Raleigh Star.

Unredeemed Treasury Notes.—That portion of the National debt, left upon the shoulders of his successor, by Mr. Van Buren, which consists of unredeemed Treasury notes, amounts, according to a statement recently published by Secretary Ewing, to \$6,301,324 87. It is estimated that the Government, since the institution of the plan of raising the wind, by issuing these promises to pay, in 1837, has paid about five millions of dollars by way of interest upon them—all of which came out of the Public Treasury, and of course out of the pockets of the people, ninety nine hundredths of whom never even saw one of these "better currency" Van Buren notes.

Ibid.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA. We have read with much pain the subjoined information, showing that the spirit of evil is not yet entirely either quelled or propitiated among the Indians in Florida. Our information, we are sorry to say, leads us to the belief that there is a mischievous influence at work among certain persons in Florida other than Indians, which, prompted by merely mercenary considerations, counsels the dispositions of the Indians for the pacification, and prompts them to keep up hostilities when they would otherwise find their interest in giving up their arms. It is difficult to believe in the reality of conduct so detestable; yet it is positively affirmed in private letters received in this city. We express only what we are sure must be the universal sentiment when we say that those white savages are infinitely more criminal and more worthy of punishment than the red men whom they practise upon.

The correspondent of the Savannah Republican writes as follows from Florida, under date of the 4th instant:

"An express has this morning arrived at Palatka from Fort King, stating that the Indians have exhibited a hostile attitude this day within one mile of Fort King. A party of seven warriors, suddenly emerging from the hammock, attacked a small party of soldiers who were out hunting, fired upon them, and killed private Thompson, company H, 2d regiment Infantry, and another individual, a private citizen. This occurrence took place at 12 M. A detachment of the command at Fort King immediately left in pursuit. Another item to add to the pleasing prospect of closing the war. These Indians are supposed to be of the same party which left Fort Clinch yesterday about the time the express started from that station for Fort King. It is now the full of the moon, and you may expect shortly to insert in your columns an article headed 'bloody massacre.'"

Yours, &c."

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

KABBAGE STATE IN A FERMENT.

The "South Carolina Cock Robins" in a flutter.

A writer in the Charleston Mercury of the 31st ult. uses the following chivalrous language:

"Would it not be advisable for the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature? The alarming condition of the country seems to us to require it. When Charleston was partially burned down, the emergency was universally deemed of sufficient importance to assemble the representatives of the people in extraordinary convention. But what was the destruction of a few millions of property compared to the dangers that overhang us from the approaching extra session of Congress, and which might be averted by the exercise of a timely firmness? Let the Legislature meet, put the State under complete military organiza-

tion, and instruct the Governor, in case a national bank or protective tariff is enacted by Congress, to summon forthwith a convention of the people of South Carolina to deliberate on the measures necessary to be taken in defence of their liberties. There should be no hesitation—no delay. Every thing depends on their bold uncompromising decision. His Excellency has pledged himself to the world to meet the crisis, should it arrive, as it ought to be met. His responsibility is great. Let him take no counsel of timid and interested politicians. The people—the people, whose servant he is—expect him to do his duty."

Important Discovery.—Baron Dupoulet, of Paris, has presented to the Academy of Medicine a Deaf Mute, ten years of age, whose speech and hearing had been restored by a magnetic process. The Academy immediately appointed a commission to inquire into the truth of a fact which threatens to overturn all previous notions of science. Their report is looked for anxiously.

Since that time the Baron submitted to his process a deaf mute of the age of five years. A certificate of a member of the Academy of Medicine proves that the child was both deaf and dumb from its birth. The miraculous process of the Baron was evident, for at the end of three sittings the child heard and repeated every word pronounced in its presence. The Baron states that he has cured nineteen persons by this simple process.

Solar System.—To afford the "mind's eye" clear notions of the movements made by the planets and their moons, a method has been suggested by that great practical astronomer, Sir John Herschel, upon the following principle:—Conceive the sun represented by a globe two feet in diameter; at eighty-two feet distance put down a grain of mustard seed, and you have the size and place of the planet Mercury; that bright silvery point which is generally enveloped in the solar rays. At the distance of one hundred and forty-two feet, put down a pea—it will be the similitude of Venus, our resplendent evening star. Two hundred and fifteen feet from the central globe place another pea, just perceptibly larger—that is man's world, once the centre of the universe. Mars is smaller still, a good pin's head being his proper representative. At the distance of three hundred and thirty-seven feet. The four planets, Vesta, Juno, Ceres, and Pallas, seem as mere particles of dust, about five hundred feet from the sun; Jupiter as a middle sized orange, distant about a quarter of a mile; Saturn, with his ring, a lesser orange, at the remoteness of two-fifths of a mile; and the far Uranus dwindled into a cherry, moving round a circle which has three-quarters of a mile for its radius.

Magnitude of the Lakes.—Lake Superior is 400 miles long, 80 miles wide, 900 feet deep, and contains 32,000 square miles. It is 500 feet above the level of tide water.

Lake Michigan is 220 miles long, 70 miles wide, 1000 feet deep, and contains 20,000 square miles.

Lake Huron is 240 miles long, 80 miles wide, 1000 feet deep, and contains 20,000 square miles. It is 571 feet above tide water.

Green Bay is 100 miles long, 20 miles wide, and contains 2000 square miles.

Lake Erie is 240 miles long, 40 miles wide, 840 feet deep, and contains 9000 square miles. It is 565 feet above tide water.

Lake Ontario is 180 miles long, 35 miles wide, 500 feet deep, and contains 6,400 square miles. It is 232 feet above tide water.

Lake St. Clair is 20 miles long, 14 miles wide, 20 feet deep, contains 300 square miles. It is 570 feet above tide water.

American Lakes are computed to contain 1 400 cubic miles of water—more than one half the fresh water on the globe.

Delirium Tremens no Excuse.—In an action brought in the Common Pleas, New York, by James Butterly vs. Robert Darling, for an outrageous assault and battery by which the plaintiff was wounded and permanently injured, the defence set up was insanity; which, upon investigation, proved to be delirium tremens. Judge Ingels held that that species of insanity did not exonerate the trespasser, and the jury rendered a verdict for \$500 damages.

Honey a Cure for the Gravel.—The following, which appeared originally in the Liverpool (Eng.) Courier, may prove serviceable to some of our readers:

"About twenty-seven years ago, says a correspondent, I was much afflicted with the gravel, and twice in serious danger from small stones lodging in the passage. I met with a gentleman who had been in a similar situation, and had got rid of this sad disorder by sweetening his tea with half honey and half sugar. I adopted this remedy, and found it effectual. After being fully clear of my disease about ten years, I declined taking honey, and in about three months I had a violent fit of my old complaint; I then renewed the practice of taking honey in my tea, and am now more than three score and ten, and have not for the last seventeen years, had the smallest symptoms of gravel. I have recommended my prescription to many of my acquaintance, and have never known it to fail."

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, April 29.

At an election held in this place on the 3d instant, Dr. James Webb, Col. Cadwallader Jones, John U. Kirkland, James Fawcett, Anderson Armstrong, Peyton P. Moore, and Nathaniel Bain, were elected Wardens of the Poor for three years next ensuing.

The Hon. Willie P. Mangum, having, at the request of a meeting of the citizens of this county, consented to deliver an Oration on the life and character of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, our late illustrious Chief Magistrate, on Saturday the 24th instant, in this town; a meeting of the citizens was held on Thursday last, when it was resolved that a cordial invitation be extended to the citizens of Orange and the adjoining counties, to unite with us in paying a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Chief Magistrate of our common country.

Particular provision will be made for the accommodation of the ladies, and it is hoped many of them will grace the assembly with their presence.

As the ceremony is intended to do honor to the Hero as well as the Statesman, it is desired that the military officers of the county appear in full uniform, as an appropriate mark of respect to the late Commander in Chief.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee of arrangements: George Laws, John U. Kirkland, Isaiah H. Spencer, Charles Latimer, Henry K. Nash, Sidney Smith, Dr. Edmund Strudwick, John Berry, John W. Norwood, Lemuel Lynch, William Nelson, James M. Palmer, and Dr. Pride Jones.

The procession will be formed at the court-house, at 11 o'clock, from whence they will march to the place selected for the performance of the ceremony; it is requested, therefore, that the people assemble early.

The following gentlemen were appointed and are requested to act as Marshals of the day, viz. Col. William H. Woods, Col. Ellison G. Mangum, Col. William Shaw, and Col. Thomas Jones.

The merchants, and men of business in Hillsborough, are requested to close their doors until the ceremonies of the day are over.

CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.—The candidates for Congress for this district met in this place on Friday last, and addressed the people on the points involved in the coming contest. We heard but a portion only of the discussion; but from what was said by those present, we believe both candidates acquitted themselves in a manner quite satisfactory to their friends. Judge Saunders advocated the sub-Treasury, and denounced the Banks in the true style of his party, and is opposed to a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States. He rivalled the Standard in abuse of the Whig party because \$6,000 has been appropriated for furniture for the new President, though that sum is not one third of the amount expended either by Mr. Van Buren or Gen. Jackson; cried out "proscription," because some of his brawling partisans have been removed from office; and complained of "broken promises," because the deep distress which twelve years of misrule has brought upon the country was not relieved during the first month of the administration of the new President. These matters we have spoken of in another place, in reply to an article in the last Standard; we shall, therefore, not extend our remarks here.

The negro Dick, convicted at the last Superior Court of this county for the murder of Mr. John Tapp and his son, was executed on Friday last, pursuant to his sentence.

"FALSE PROMISES."—The last Standard has an extremely ridiculous tyrade, in which it is intimated that the Whigs made a host of promises, all of which "have turned out to be false." Ridiculous, we say, because no man in his senses can suppose that the salutary measures proposed by the Whigs could produce a rise in the price of "corn and pork and other agricultural articles," or in the wages of labor, before they have had an opportunity of putting those measures into operation. What farmer, who had kept an improvident and slothful overseer until his fields had become covered with briars and thorns, his fences broken down,

and his whole estate on the verge of ruin; what farmer, under these circumstances, could expect to find his granaries suddenly overflowing, because he had employed a new overseer in whom he had confidence? Would he not with patience wait until his fences could be repaired, his fields recovered from their waste condition, and the new crop brought in after a full harvest? In this case the farmer would not look for miracles; can we with any more propriety expect them in political matters? The measures introduced by Mr. Van Buren and his party, which prostrated the price of every thing, and brought distress and ruin upon the country such as has not been known in all its previous history, are still the law of the land, and the Whig administration is obliged to continue their operation until they shall be repealed by Congress, and other measures enacted calculated to heal the disorder, and open the way for returning prosperity. It is for effecting this desirable purpose that an extra session of Congress was called by our late patriotic Chief Magistrate. When that Congress shall assemble on the 31st of May, with a majority of Whigs in both branches of it, as we trust there will be, we think we hazard little in saying that the people will find they have not placed their confidence in unfaithful hands.

But the Standard says, the Whigs "promised that the splendid furniture of the White House should be sold, and plainer furniture substituted—this is not done, but \$6,000 appropriated to buy more." If the new appropriation of 6,000 dollars was unnecessary, the sin of it does not rest upon the Whigs, for it was made by a Van Buren Congress, and sanctioned by Mr. Van Buren himself; and as yet no portion of the money has been expended by the Whigs. Whether the old "splendid furniture of the White House" will be sold, "and plainer furniture substituted," we cannot say, but we presume it will, for we understand that it was selected in very bad taste, is of a gilded tawdry kind, easily soiled and defaced, and such as no gentleman would desire to have in his house. But why complain of an appropriation of \$6,000? It has been customary to give to all the Presidents \$14,000 for new furniture upon their entering into office; Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren received, each of them, \$20,000. Less than one third of that sum has been appropriated for the use of the Whig President. And even if the whole of it is expended, will the promises of the Whigs be thereby falsified? During Mr. Adams' administration the expenses of the government amounted to thirteen millions of dollars per annum; under the management of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren the annual expenses run up to thirty-nine millions. The Whigs thought this amount was unnecessarily extravagant, and ought to be reduced; and if they shall succeed in reducing the expenses in all the departments in the same ratio as has been done in the furniture of the White House, no one will have room to say that they have not fully redeemed their promise.

Again, the Standard says the Whigs promised that "no man should be turned out of office for opinion's sake, and they have in one short month turned out a host of Democrats"—whether "for no other cause than their political opinions" remains yet to be seen. It is well known that Swartwout was suffered to run off with 1,250,000 dollars of the people's money, and Mr. Hoyt put in his place by Mr. Van Buren. This Mr. Hoyt soon afterwards refused to permit a committee of Congress to examine his accounts, was at length found to be a defaulter to the amount of over \$100,000, and Mr. Morgan put in his place by Mr. Van Buren, about two weeks before he retired from the Presidency. With such examples before him, is it to be wondered at that President Harrison should desire to put in this important office a person in whom he could have confidence?

Another case we will refer to. Gen. Van Rensselaer had been a fellow-soldier with Gen. Harrison, was an efficient and active officer during the last war, and was afterwards appointed postmaster at Albany; but Gen. Van Rensselaer was a personal friend of Gen. Harrison, and "for opinion's sake" was turned out of office by Mr. Van Buren. One of the first acts of President Harrison was to restore his old friend to the office he had before occupied. And many others of the "host" of removals of which the Standard speaks, were, like this, only to restore to their places faithful officers who had been turned out by his predecessor "for opinion's sake."

But why is it that the Standard has become so sensitive all at once? Has he

forgot that "retention in office" was once the creed of his party? It is known that "proscription" has been the order of the day for twelve years, and a host of defaulter and brawling partisans have been made fat at the public crib. The people desire that the "Angolan stable" shall be cleansed; and the Standard must therefore expect that the broom will be used with some freedom.

DR. JAMES S. SMITH. Candidate for Congress, will address as many of the voters of his district as may please to honor him with their presence at the following times and places, viz.

In the city of Raleigh, Friday, April 30. At Pratt's Store, Orange, Saturday, May 1. At Thomas Webb's Store, Person, Monday, May 3. At Green Brown's, formerly M-Murray's, Person, May 4. At Hugh Woods, in Person, on Wednesday, May 5. At W. H. Allen's Store, Person, Thursday, May 6. At Chambers's Store, Flat River, Person, Friday, May 7. At Mrs. McKee's, in Orange, on Saturday, May 8. At Person Court House, on Monday, May 10, and Tuesday, May 11.

R. M. SAUNDERS, candidate for Congress, will address such of the voters of Orange as may please to attend at the following times and places:

At Pratt's Store, on Monday, April 26. At Chapel Hill, on Tuesday, April 27. At Capt. George Morrow's, on Wednesday, April 28. At Mason Hall, on Thursday, April 29. At Ruffin's Mill, on Friday, April 30. At Anthony Thompson's, on Saturday, May 1. At John S. Turrentine's, on Monday, May 3. At M-Cray's Store, on Tuesday, May 4. At Cedar Grove, muster, on Wednesday, May 5. At James Ray's, on Thursday, May 6.

To the Voters of Orange County.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—It will not be in my power to attend at the times and places appointed by Gen. Saunders to address the people. I shall be most of that time, or all of it, in Wake and Person. I am desirous of renewing my acquaintance with my old friends in those counties, who so kindly sustained me formerly, and to satisfy them that I am the same that I was then, in principle and policy. I think I can safely confide my interests in Orange to you. I cannot believe that any one can interest themselves against me, unless they belong to that violent class of politicians who always delight to have the public mind in a ferment, and who can only make themselves conspicuous by their party violence. If there be any such, I hope, on this occasion, the honest, the candid, and the sober and patriotic minded of my fellow citizens will signally rebuke them at the polls, and that they will vote for him who wishes harmony, peace and union, and quiet, amongst all our people.

JAMES S. SMITH.
Hillsborough, April 22, 1843.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NORTH BEND.

Scarcely a week has elapsed since we assisted in paying funeral honors to the memory of General Harrison, and we receive information that the mansion in which he resided, the abode of his family—the house which had known him, but was to "know him no more"—has been destroyed by fire! Truly now is his family "without a home." The following is all the account we have of this last calamity:

From the Cincinnati Republican Extra, April 12.

Fire at North Bend.—The Captain of the steamer New York reports that when he passed North Bend, at 6 o'clock last night, the west wing of the mansion house of Gen. Harrison was on fire—the roof was covered with persons with axes and buckets of water—the windows of the house were taken out, and the furniture had all been removed out upon the green in front of the house. The Captain thinks the main building will be saved.

The Mail Boat has not yet arrived—perhaps detained on account of the above. [Upon the above printed note is added the news brought by "the Mail Boat," in few words: "Burnt to the ground." National Intelligencer.

OFFICIAL.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A RECOMMENDATION. When a Christian People feel themselves to be overtaken by a great public calamity, it becomes them to humble themselves under the dispensation of Divine Providence, to recognise His righteous government over the children of men, to acknowledge His goodness in time

past, as well as their own unworthiness, and to supplicate His merciful protection for the future.

The death of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, so soon after his elevation to that high office, is a bereavement peculiarly calculated to be regarded as a heavy affliction, and to impress all minds with a sense of the uncertainty of human things, and of the dependence of nations, as well as of individuals, upon our Heavenly Parent.

I have thought, therefore, that I should be acting in conformity with the general expectation and feelings of the community in recommending, as I now do, to the people of the United States, of every religious denomination, that, according to their several modes and forms of worship, they observe a day of Fasting and Prayer, by such religious services as may be suitable on the occasion; and I recommend Friday, the fourteenth day of May next, for that purpose; to the end that, on that day, we may all, with one accord, join in humble and reverential approach to Him, in whose hands we are, invoking him to inspire us with a proper spirit and temper of heart and mind under the frowns of His providence, and still to bestow His gracious benedictions upon our government and our country.

JOHN TYLER.
Washington, April 13, 1841.

From the American Sentinel.

The late national calamity, deplored by saddened and weeping millions of people, has nevertheless dropped some blessed and merciful influences in its path, and developed some beatings of the national heart, which will long be remembered with mild joy and reverence as significant of the superior force of American patriotism and Christian sensibility to the feuds and forms of partisan partiality. Who remembered at the grave of Harrison that he was the chief and chosen of a party? Who regarded the pale, breathless, death-stricken patriot as other than an American President, a great People's head and leader, and the Lord's anointed? All creeds and parties were in spirit at his death chamber and grave, shrouding and lowering their banners, and mingling their tears; and many a political opponent may have exclaimed, "Would to God I had died for thee." Honorable to human nature, and to those deep, but oft-times suppressed and oblique affections of the public bosom for her sons and benefactors, have been the general and spontaneous griefs of the present week. We bless God, amid our weeds and widowhood, for its developments, and we move on into the future with invigorated step, and with corroborated faith in the American character.

We note one thing more, the tribute to Christianity and its saving power to the struggle with death. No paragraphs have been read with livelier interest than those which assure us that Gen. Harrison died a Christian: that his late years were years of serious thoughtfulness; that in his latest and most laborious days he was a devout reader of the Bible, a believer in the Christian faith, a communicant in heart with the Christian church; and that his sentiments were avowed, not amid the terrors of death only, but on that palmiest and proudest day of his history, when, in obedience to the voice of a grateful country, and in the presence of fifty thousand people, he took upon his conscience the inaugural oath.

Religious men feel an unusual degree of sympathy in the sudden decease of President Harrison. His religious character touches a sympathetic chord in their hearts. The third Presbyterian in New York, now in session, suspended its proceedings on Wednesday, and they determined to take a part in the solemn observance in that city this day. The Protestant Episcopal Church in New York, also, is about to take the lead in adopting some appropriate religious exercise expressive of their grief in this national bereavement. It is expected a special day of humiliation and prayer will be set apart, or they will act in conjunction with the arrangements made by the civil authorities. In some of the churches, the "Prayer for a person under affliction," has been varied, so as to read a Prayer for a People under affliction, and in Trinity Church the reading of it melted the audience to tears. What an elevation it gives to the death of a great man, when it is known he has sustained a religious character. Phil. North American.

ANOTHER LEAK STOPPED!

The "Pittsburg Gazette" contains the following letter from the new Secretary of War to a gentleman of that town. The office for which application was made, had attached to it a salary of about one thousand dollars, which office is now declared to be "entirely unnecessary."

War Department, March 29th, 1841.

SIR:—As you have applied for the appointment of Military Storekeeper in the Quarter Master's Department at Pittsburg, I deem it proper to inform you that finding the office to be entirely unnecessary, and a just regard to the public interests requiring its discontinuance, it has been abolished.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
JOHN BELL.
Samuel Hubley, esq.,
Pittsburg, Pa.

MICHIGAN.—The Legislature of this State, at its present session, passed a relief or stop law containing the following provisions: "That no real or personal property shall be sold by any officer, unless the same shall be bid off at two-thirds the appraised cash value or more."

"That the creditor, or his attorney,

and the J. Bice, his agent or attorney, may each select one appraiser; if these appraisers cannot agree in this, the officer having the process is to select the third. "That no real or personal property shall hereafter be sold by foreclosure of mortgage, on execution, or upon process of any court, until the same shall be appraised by disinterested freeholders."

The Home of Harrison.—Intelligence of the death of President Harrison reached Cincinnati on the 8th inst. and produced immense sensation among the whole population. A spontaneous meeting of the citizens was held, at which it was resolved to suspend all business on the succeeding day, consecrating it to the remembrance of the lamented dead. The mayor forthwith issued a proclamation recommending such observance.

Progress of the Mormons.—The disciples of Jo Smith have recently obtained three charters from the Legislature of Illinois: one incorporating the city of Nauvoo, another a great university, and a third a Nauvoo military legion. They do not intend to be driven out of Illinois as they were from Missouri. They have commenced operations under their city charter; Dr. Bennett, Quartermaster General of Illinois, through the appointment of Gov. Carlin, being their Mayor. Alex. Gazette.

On the 22nd ult., two men were convicted of the crime of robbery, with intent to murder, at Hillsboro, Jefferson Co., Missouri. One was sentenced to the penitentiary for ninety years, and the other for forty years.

A Broken Heart.—A young girl, a German, died lately at Baltimore, under circumstances deeply affecting. She was engaged to be married to a young man of Philadelphia, who for reasons best known to himself, communicated to her a short time since his intention of abandoning her. On receiving this information, she became the child of sorrow and despair for ten days, when reason left its seat, and she became an awful maniac, unremittingly calling on her lover to come to her. On the evening of her death, she ordered her "wedding garment to be prepared," saying that she "wished to be dressed in white," and that she "was to be married at ten o'clock," the precise time of her departure to a world of spirits!

Maryland.—The Legislature of this State ended its Extra Session on Wednesday night. Among the acts passed was one, which succeeded by a very small majority in each House, appropriating Two Millions of Dollars for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

We have been requested to say that John W. Hancock is a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Orange.

In consequence of the called session of Congress, to be held on the last Monday of May next, the Governor has issued a Proclamation, which will be found in our advertising columns, directing an election to be held on Thursday the 13th day of May next, in the districts of this state, for the election of Representatives in the next Congress of the United States. Our readers will therefore remember, that polls will be opened on Thursday the 13th day of May next, in the several election precincts in this county, for the election of a member of Congress, and not in August, as heretofore.

MARRIED.

In Chatham county, on Thursday the 15th inst. by the Rev. J. T. Brame, Mr. JOHN R. NETTLES, of Haywood, to Miss ELIZABETH GOODWIN, daughter of Hardy Goodwin, esq.

Obituary.

Died, in this place, yesterday morning, after an illness of several weeks, in the 19th year of his age, ALFRED MOORE TAYLOR, the only remaining son of Maj. John Taylor.

Departed this life, on Wednesday the 14th instant, at the residence of the Rev. Joseph H. Bland, in this county, Mrs. MARY WAYNE, in the seventy-ninth year of her age. The deceased was a native of the state of Pennsylvania, and was a niece of the celebrated General Anthony Wayne, distinguished in this country for his bravery and patriotism. She emigrated to this state some few years after the revolutionary war. She soon after made a profession of the Christian religion, and united herself to that portion of Christ's church known in this country as the Christian. Her whole christian course, from that period down to the day of her death, was remarkable for its uniformity, correctness and simplicity. All her dependence for life and salvation was cast upon that all-sufficient Saviour, who laid down his life a ransom for all who believe in him. Her prospects of heaven were generally clear and strong. He to whom she had committed the keeping of her soul, never left her nor forsook her. Her last illness, though long and linger-

ing, was borne by her with christian resignation and patience. She left the world with strong consolation, and bright views of that glorious rest which remains for the people of God. Not a single doubt appeared to disturb her calm and heavenly repose, for many days previous to her departure. Her friends, though left to mourn, mourn not as those who have no hope. "Blessed in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."

For ever, vain world, I'm going home, by Savior's smiles, and bids me come."

Weekly Almanac.

APRIL.	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
22 Thursday	5 24 6 37						
23 Friday	5 22 6 38						
24 Saturday	5 21 6 36						
25 Sunday	5 20 6 40						
26 Monday	5 19 6 41						
27 Tuesday	5 18 6 52						
28 Wednesday	5 17 6 43						

MOON'S PHASES.

Full 18 9 15 after.

Last 23 9 16 more.

New 28 9 31 more.

First 29 9 31 more.

Valuable Theological Books.

THE following works are for sale at the store of Miles & Norwood viz: Edwards's Works, 1 vol., London edition. Home's Introduction, 2 vols. Works of Rev. Robert Hall, 3 vols. Samson's Sermons, 2 vols. Calmet's Dictionary. Doddridge's Expositor. Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, 2 vols. Stuart on the Epistle to the Romans. Blomfield's Greek Testament with English notes. Cunningham's Sermons, 2 vols. April 21. 69—

WOOD LAND For Sale.

ABOUT Fifty Acres, adjoining the Town, north. About Fifty Acres, half a mile from Town, north. Apply to JAMES WEBB. April 20. 69—

Books of Devotion.

COPIES of the following works are for sale at the store of the subscribers, viz: Patrick on Prayer. Christ our Example. Nelson's Devotions. Andrews on the Passion of our Lord. Christian's Manual. Nelson's Festivals and Fasts. Agathos. Conversations on the Lord's Prayer. MICKLE & NORWOOD. April 14. 68—39

Piano Forte, Guitars, Violins, Violon Strings, &c.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and acquaintances in Raleigh, and throughout North Carolina, that they have now on hand a large assortment of Nicksch's Piano Forte, which, for brilliancy of tone and unparalleled touch and durability, are not surpassed. They wish to say, that they will not demand pay for any Piano sold, until it is tried by the Purchaser, for which they will allow any reasonable time. They have also Violins of a superior quality, from \$1 50 up to \$50; a large selection of superior Violon Strings, Guitar Strings; all kinds of Wind Instruments for Military Bands, as Horns, Bugles, Flutes, Trombones, Serpents and Bells; Superior Flutes and Flageolets, single and double; French Accordeons, of a pattern and tone never before seen here; Drums and Bass Drums, of all dimensions; an assortment of superior Guitars, together with the largest assortment of MUSIC ever before imported here.

The Subscribers will be glad to furnish Schools and others with Music, and bring both Teachers of the Piano Forte, they hope to be enabled to select for their friends what is agreeable and pleasing, useful and improving. They respectfully solicit the favor and patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh, and throughout the state of North Carolina. CHARLES BERG & CO. Petersburg, Va. March 31. 78—

Piano Forte & Music STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they are now opening, at their Store, 220 Seymour street, a large assortment of Pianos, of superior quality, from the manufacture of Messrs. Nicksch & Clark, New York, which they submit to the examination of their friends and the public. They have also on hand the largest and best selection of American and European Music that has ever been exhibited here. Also, superior Guitars, Violins, Accordeons, Flutes, Pipes and Drums—a large assortment of Horns, French and English Horns, Guitar and Violon Strings.

They will receive weekly from the Northern Cities, every new publication of Music, intending to keep at all times the largest and most complete assortment. And bring both of us Teachers, and having some experience in selecting Music and Musical Instruments, we hope to be enabled to keep such an assortment as will be pleasing, agreeable and useful to those who will favor us with their patronage. We beg leave to say also, that we shall be glad to allow purchasers of our Pianos to keep them for a reasonable time and try them before paying for them, and we will take back any Piano paid for, if proved to be defective, even after 12 months trial. Any Piano sold in town or its environs, will be kept in tune for 12 months gratis.

CHARLES BERG & CO.

Petersburg, April 1. 69—

Moffat's Life Pills,

AND PHENIX BITTERS.

A FRESH SUPPLY. Just Received and for Sale at this Office. February 17 69—

Sweet Potatoes.

THE subscriber has over one hundred bushels of Sweet Potatoes (for seed) for sale this spring. Price 50 cents per bushel.

MICHAEL HOLT. Holt's Store, Orange, April 5. 69—

